before him. But who can say, with that act before him, he would not have paid the interest according to his testimony? For he said, whatever the debt was which was due to Galphin, the act of 1848 had assumed. And who can say that £9,791 15s. 5d., with six per cent. int. Test, was not due to Galphin by the act of Georgia of 17s. If any man is bold enough to do so, let him do it. My time will not permit me to discuss this subject at any greater length, and I trust the House will pardon this digression.

What I have said, I have stated for the House and the country. The facts, as I have stated, are uncontroverted

country. The facts, as I have stated, are uncontroverted in the past, and will remain incontrovertible for all time to come, and I defy their controversion here or any

where.

I am here to resist all party clamor that may be brough I am here to resist all party clamor that may be brought against this claim. I suppose that many of these expressions, such as "Galphins," by party heat, emanate from partisan feelings, and without any distinct or definite idea of what are meant by them. But I say that the character of every man should be defended by those who love truth and justice. The character of the humblest, alike with the character of the highest, shall at all times to the Senets in 1850. See and also copies of any receive defence from me when I can defend it. I care not if the name of wrongful accusers is legion; I will face

them all if necessary.

I do not care to join with the shouting multitude merely because they are strong in numbers. I do not fancy the taste of those who play upon expressions, because they catch the popular cant or whim of the day. It is an easy matter to pander to the passions or prejudices of the un-

Sir, this is the " facilis decensus Averni," the downward road of the demagogue. It is easy to travel it, and to some it seems to be a pleasant jaunt; but to vindicate the truth, to stand up for the right against the majority, "Hie labor, hoc opus est." I shall do it, or attempt to do it, sir, though I be a minority of one.

I have nothing to say, at this time, about the connexion of the then Secretary of Way with it. Mr. Crawford was

of the then Secretary of War with it. Mr. Crawford was interested in the claim, and was Secretary of War when the interest was paid—that is all. I will, however, ask, when the offer was made to have the justice and legality of the allowance referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, who prevented it? The Senate journal

Did they want to commit a fraud upon the Treasury Was Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, Mr. ATCHISON, o was Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, Mr. Archison, of Missouri, Mr. Tunner, of Tennessee, and a number more whom I need not name, were they all Galphins? But I am done with this; and I am also done with the matters alluded to in the report of the committee on the Gardiner case.

I have shown that that committee fully acquitted Mr. Corwin of the charge of being improperly connected with the claim, and that this bill has really no connexion with the duty assigned to them.

This bill, with amendments, I intend to vote for; but

shall not vote for it as it is, because, under its provisions, any member might be put in the penitentiary for going down to the pension office and filing the memorial of any of his constituents for a bounty land warrant. With amendments which shall prevent members of Congress from attending to such business "for fee or reward," I shall vote for it. I am in favor of such a prohibition in future, not because there has been any thing dishonorable, disreputable, or corrupt, or "malum in se" in such acts, and not because I think that Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Benton, Stanton, or Corwin, did any thing wrong in what I have stated, for I do not; because I think that we should establish a rule for the future by which honorable men can act so as not to subject themselves to unjust imputa-tions. The bill thus amended would, if even made retrospective, never touch any act of mine. But I make, how ever, no boast of that. I have never looked upon such acts in others as at all disreputable, much less as grounds of charging corruption. I think it wise and proper that such a regulation should be made. And why? Because honest, unimpeachable men, such, in my opinion, as Webster and Corwin, and others acting in that capacity,

and corrupt.
[In the progress of the debate Mr. Stephens having re peated his belief, from the disclosures, that the Gardiner claim was wholly unfounded; but that the matter was undergoing judicial investigation before the proper courts; Mr. Johnson, of Tennesse, inquired of him if the proof of its being a fabrication was not so conclusive as to cause the President to institute suits for the recovery of the money, and prosecutions for forgery and perjury, &c.; and whether Mr. Stephens would say that Mr. Corwin, if these cases should be decided against Gardiner, would repay what he had received from the Treasury of the United States.]

Mr. STEPHENS. I will answer the gentleman. I admi that the President has done what he said, and it is a fact that he did it long before this clamor in the House was raised. The President had this man arrested under a suspicion that reached him, I think long before the gentle man from Ohio (Mr. OLDS) moved in the matter. The President upon suspicion did it, and he did right; and this committee, of which the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) is a member, knows and reports that the President has been vigilant, and the papers in the report show that Mr. Corwin too has been active and vigilant in getting at the truth of the matter. I grant these facts, and I state them because the case is now pending and is yet to be tried. The President has been vigilant, Mr. Corwin has been vigilant, and am I to be asked what he

vindicate his character. Is Mr. Corwin, or any one else, to prejudge him? I never believed much in those Mexims when we went to war to get them; when we were told that there were six or seven million of them, next. that we ought to go to war to make Mexico pay them. I thought then that they were most of them nothing but batches of fraud. But I will do justice even to a Mexican claimant. I will not prejudge his case. Let him come into court. I, as a grand juror, say that I believe the suspicion is a strong one that his claim is a fraud. But he shall or should have his day in court before he is condemned. He claims the opportunity of vindicating him-self, according to the laws of the country, and according to the treaty, and he should have it. My opinion is that he will not do it. Mr. Corwin's opinion is, doubtless, that he will not do it. The President is of opinion, I imagine, that he will not do it; and hence they institute these proceedings against him. But I will not crush even prejudge him, nor denounce Mr. Corwin in anticipation of his act, depending upon a future judgment in court. Now, the gentleman says, suppose Gardiner shall be found guilty by this court, would I defend Mr. Corwin for holding this money? I do not consider that the evidence discloses that Corwin has received one dollar of this money from the Treasury of the United States. The testitle, and sold it without warranty, with a quit-claim. That is a matter between him and his assignee. Mr. Law, or some one under him, it seems, got Mr. Corwin's

But my opinion is, that when the case in court is proven to be fraudulent, if it shall be so proven, that the same vigilance which arrested Gardiner ought to pursue every man who holds a portion of it; the one-fourth stands on the same footing as the other three-fourths. I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Corwin would be just as vigilant, and the President would be just as vigilant, in ferreting out the one as the other. I do not care in whose pocket it is to be found. How Mr. Corwin will act towards his assignee I do not know. Whether he will feel under obli gation to make good what he sold without warranty or condition, I do not know. And it will be time enough to moot the propriety of his conduct in this matter after the case shall be found by the court to be fraudulent, if that shall ever be, and after George Law, or his assignees, who got the money, shall fail to respond.

BEHIND THE TIMES .- The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph gives the following account of Western travel, in those unfortunate localities not yet blessed by the introduction of

"The stage came in yesterday in a deplorable fix from Jacksonville. The body and hind wheels were left behind, perhaps in some muddy hole up the country, opposite some anti-railroad man's door. Upon the front axletree was lashed a crockery crate, which contained the Jehu, his mails, and three passengers. The whole con-cern looked as though it had searched the bottom of every quagmire in the country, and brought away a sampl of its composite and fertilizing qualities."

INDIANA BANKING LAW .- We learn from the Indiana olis Journal that a bill is before the Senate instructing the State officers not to receive any new applications for banks under the general law of last winter. The reason given for this bill is that Wall street operators, New York, are about to secure charters for banks in many of the counties, for the purpose of using the notes in New York, instead of carrying on a legitimate banking business in

THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.-Professor Emmons has made an interesting report on the value of the coal regions of Deep River, in North Carolina. This coal, he states, is of a quality to give it the highest cha-racter in the market, and the coal field is known to extend thirty miles, in the direction of outcrop, and to be work-

A Dangerous Leap.—Luther M. Brown, a lawyer by pro-fession, charged with counterfeiting in Newbury, (N. H.) hav-ing absconded, was traced to Buffalo, where he was arrested, ironed, and placed in the cars for Albany on Friday last. When near Schenectady, and the train going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, he leaped from the cars, although his feet were bound together by shackles, and made good his escape in consequence of not being missed for some time.

## WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853.

that, some days ago, a Resolution passed the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Senator Cass, requesting of the President of the United States, so far as might be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate in 1850, &c., and also copies of any the House. The discussion of the latter topic would correspondence which took place between the Secre- seem superfluous just at this moment, when the affair is tary of State and the British Minister and the Min- in the hands of a special committee, and its special comister from Costa Rica, in respect to a projet which was submitted to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito Indians, and a copy of such projet, with Mrs. Opie's "Detraction Displayed" would seem to be the instructions given to Mr. Walsh, the special agent deputed by the United States to present that craves such filthy food. From candidates for the highest projet to the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; as also of such other correspondence as may have passed between him and the Secretary of State upon the subject, &c.

To the Resolution requesting this information a reply was yesterday transmitted by the President to nies of the last canvass on both the candidates, and the the Senate, in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State, to the effect that, as the negotiations on the general subject referred to in the resolution are still pending, the production of the papers would tend to increase the difficulties which attend the settlement of the questions in discussion, and that for this reason it would not be for the public interest that they should at this time be communicated.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York yesterday, from San Juan, bringing four hundred passengers and San Francisco dates of the 1st January.

The news from California is of a distressing nature. For the fortnight preceding the 1st instant rains and snows had prevailed throughout the State. The streams had risen to torrents, bridges had been swept away, ranches carried off, and vast quantiies of stock drowned. Many lives had been lost at Sacramento, Stockton, and Marysville. It was very ism," a word now as euphonious as "Galphinism." \* \*

3:65 oult to reach the mountain districts with sup- \* \* The whole affair will be thoroughly sifted, and olies, and consequently the accounts of want and listress were numerous. The mountain trails from Sonora to the Oregon line were blocked up with snow, and the inhabitants threatened with starvation. Flour commanded enormous prices. The miners in some localities had abandoned their claims and proceeded to the cities in pursuit of food. Corpses had been found by the way-side with proviions strapped upon them, the unfortunates having perished from cold and exposure. Cabins had been crushed by the weight of snow, and their inmates forced to seek shelter in mining holes.

At the last accounts the violence of the weather had abated, and a large amount of provisions had gone forward, which it was hoped would reach the

lestitute places. At San Francisco the incessant rains had interrupted business. Large supplies of flour had arrived, and prices somewhat abated. Barley was used in some places as a substitute for bread. An earthquake occurred at San Diego on the 29th

The Santa Fe emigrant train of September 9th arrived at Los Angelos December 4th. At San Francisco flour had receded to \$36 a \$38

mess pork \$35, clear \$38 a \$40; mess beef, \$17; hams, 19 a 21c.; bacon, 25; butter, 35 a 43; lard. 18 a 21; rice, 17.

Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, formerly a Repres Mr. Gardiner, it is true, was put in prison. He has given bail; he has found sureties; he says that he will elected by the Legislature of that State to fill one of its seats in the United States Senate for the full term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March

> the United States Senate, commencing on the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

The inauguration of Hon. PAUL O. HEBERT, the newly-elected Governor of Louisiana, took place on the 20th instant at his residence, he not being sufficiently recovered from a recent illness to allow we intend to say as little as possible that is harsh of the court of the State. The the 20th instant at his residence, he not being of his proceeding to the capital of the State. The the recent debates in the Senate; but they have struck ceremony took place in the presence of committees us as characterized by rashness of language, and a most of both Houses of the Legislature, the oath of office extraordinary facility of drawing inferences without prehaving been duly administered by Chief Justice EUSTIS. W. W. FARMER, the Lieutenant Governor, was inaugurated at the same time.

neral BLANCO, Secretary of War; General ITURBIDE, Secretary of the Treasury; GUERBERA, of Foreign Affairs; and YANEZ, of Justice.

Accounts from the SANDWICH ISLANDS to December 4th state that the French were rapidly extending their power over the Society Islands. The French Governor, at the latest date, was about to dispatch a naval expedition to the Navigator Islands, to punish the natives for insults to the French missionaries.

THE IRON BUSINESS IN TENNESSEE. -The Nashville Whig gives a tabular statement of the capital and product of the iron interest on the Cumberland river, together with the number of hands employed, and the amount of pork and corn consumed per annum at the 21 furnaces, 9 forges, and 2 rolling mills therein enumerated. The following is the recapitulation: 19 furnaces, 29,200 tons metal: 9 forges, 10,600 tons blooms; 2 rolling mills, 4,700 tons of iron: total, 44,500 tons; 1,400 kettles. Capital, \$1,216,000; value of products, \$1,678,000. They employ

inches per hour, and the core which it drilled had to be country to take ultimately, as well from a decent regard blasted out, which destroyed the work as fast as it was to its own self-respect, as of the common sense of manperformed, as it brought down roof and all, to the amount of 300 tons of rock and earth.

The term at Harvard College ended last week, and JARED SPARKS is no longer President of that institution. He leaves it in a highly prosperous condition, and with the respect and esteem of all persons connected with that ancient seat of learning. The nomination of Professor JAMES WALKER, as his successor, will probably come before the Board of Overseers for confirmation on Thursday next .- Boston Journal.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN RUSSIA. - According to recent official report upon the manufactures and domes-tic trade of Russia, there are in the Empire one hundred tic trade of Russia, there are in the Empire one hundred and fifty-eight manufacturies of cotton, divided among thirty-six provinces. The amount of the goods manufactured is about 1,500,000 pieces, estimated at 3,000,000 silver rubles, and giving employment to about 14,800 individuals. About half of these goods are printed, adding a value to the above of some 2,000,000 silver rubles, and employing some 5,000 laborers additional. About 650,000 pieces were woven upon power loom and the rest by hand. THE VIEWS OF A LOOKER-ON.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlesto Mercury appears to be a candid as well as an intelligent and discriminating observer of things here, and we often find matter in his letters which we are tempted to transfer to our columns, but are seldom It may be within the recollection of our readers able to do so. Take as a sample the annexed passages from a recent letter. They contain much truth, though not of a pleasant character: WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1853.

As the period for a change of Administration approach the activity in political circles increases in and out of Washington. The debates in Congress are but the exoteric, the private movements of the political faith. Those debates for some days past have turned chiefly on two topics-Foreign Relations in the Senate, Gardinerism in missioners are examining into the affair in Mexico. Bu it seems that no old lady's tea-table is more troubled by scandal-mongers than Congress, and a new edition of called for by the condition of the public mind, which public offices down to the obscurest clerk in the Departments no character now is safe, no honesty of purpose or purity of life a protection. The foul sewers of calumny are emptied over honorable names, and the public, with distended nostrils, snuff in the savor. Let any high-souled American (of either party) recall or recollect the calum retrospect is sufficient to sicken him with disgust. The same reckless and ruthless disregard of private character and personal feeling seems to be growing fast into a national attribute, and Congress is made the central depot for such impurities. Exasperated by the recollection of having encountered similar odium, many of the members of both Houses seem acting on that principle which the stern Roman satirist so strongly depicted as the motive-power with one of the Roman despots: "Eo immittor quia ipse tolaverat"—all the more pitiless because he himself had suffered. These remarks are intended to be general, and not specially applicable to this Gardiner case, of which I know little and care less. But the great and growing evil of which complaint is made is one calculated to drive out of public life all men of sensitive and elevated characters, and make the callous and the unprincipled alone the recipients of public honors. \* \* \* \* \* \* same reckless and ruthless disregard of private character alone the recipients of public honors. \* \* \* \* \* \* With respect to this Gardiner-case discussion, charges of infinite rascality have been as freely bandied as though such epithets were sugar-plums, and Messrs. Corwin, Thompson, Gardiner, and others implicated, discussed as though they were convicted felons. The license of Con-gressional liberties with the conduct and character of indigressional liberties with the conduct and character of indi-viduals ought certainly to have some limits; and though any frauds on the Government should be unflinchingly exposed, yet with the good old rule of presuming innocence until guilt is proved. Acting on the reverse of this principle, the honorable members have been kicking about then the truth or falsity of these charges will be known. As regards the refunding of the fees, there are two horns to that. In the first place, a gentleman must feel an un-comfortably warm sensation about the breeches pocket if it contains stolen money, because of the old adage touching receiver and thieves. On the other hand, it is both unpleasant and unprofitable for a counsel learned in the law to devote a large share of his time, skill, and atten tion, as well as expenses, to the prosecution of a case and then get nothing for such investment but abuse and

the suspicion of complicity in a villanous swindle.

The foreign relations of a country are, of all its inte rests, the most delicate-the most easily unsettled, and the most difficult of adjustment when once seriously in volved. National pride, jealousy, rivalry, and interest, all assume a more impracticable character than the same passions in narrower spheres, because the ultimate arbiters in all cases are isolated from each other, equal, inde pendent from without; and at the same time each preju diced, swayed, perhaps forced onward, by home influences that are at once blind and irresistible. It is hence that the office of statesman, in its highest and largest significance, is the greatest that any man can fill in a constitu tional government; for it means, at the same time, the man in whom the people are willing to trust the greatest interests, and who is capable of using this perilous trust to their present satisfaction and their rermanent benefit

we almost fear that this idea of statesmanship has lost its respect in this country. We feel sure that the people ally, but in grateful acknowledgment of the compliment are still capable, in the long run, of appreciating it; but paid to the Old Bay State. The first number of the Quarour public men seem to have either forgotten its rewards

mastering the subject.

We say we believe the people are still capable of appre ciating the practical wisdom and benefit of this true states-manship. The three great men who are gone had earn-ed from the people a reverence and reliance that is not often attained under any form of Government; and they The Legislature of Texas, on the 15th instant, by an almost unanimous vote, re-elected the Hon.

Sam. Houston for another term of six years in questions forth, as a football, to be contested by the excited forces of party or to gratify the passions of the from temporary passions, from party colorings, and fron blind prejudices, and they thus attained to the lofty posi

mises. Mr. Mason offered a resolution—under the circumstances a very proper one—calling for the correspondence in relation to a proposed guaranty to Spain of the possession of Cuba, by France, Great Britain, and the United States; and in the debate which attended it sev-Late advices from Mexico state that President eral leading Senators expressed sentiments in regard to CEVALLOS had named the following Ministry: Genational honor and the strict preservation of the public neral BLANCO, Secretary of War: General ITURBIDE, faith which we heard with great satisfaction, and to

which we paid such homage as was in our power.

But the debate took in other topics besides Cuba. the course of it, a mere newspaper rumor of a French occupation of Sonora, one of the States of Mexico, was treated with a gravity that at once raised it to the dignity of a great diplomatic question. It was assumed that France had made an assault on the Monroe doctrine, and that all the geese and men were called upon to defend the citadel against the Gauls. We are not now quite certain whether account was made of the other story that the French had occupied a port in San Domingo as a na-val station. It assumed the same rank as the other in val station. It assumed the same rank as the other in newspaper indignation, and if the Senate refused to be patriotic, till better informed, we hope they may have the credit of it. Both stories appear to be entirely without foundation. But, in the mean time, what is likely to be the effect upon our foreign relations of this excessive eagerness on the part of our most prominent public men to te upon every rumor as if it were an established fact and to seize upon every shadowy pretext for stirring up bile against other nations? Do we suppose that we alone have the jealousy of national importance; that we alone cherish the love of country as a prejudice and a passion; that we alone are stung by unjust censure and the ignominy of being judged by those who have no right to

1,395 white men and 1,810 negroes.

THE HOOSICE TUNNELING MACHINE, which was to walk straight through the granite hills of New England, has straight through the granite hills of New England, has if possible, of the readiness of our public men to plunge proved a failure. It cut into the rock a distance of into discussion on the most important questions, for the sole purpose of giving yent to what may be called electioneering patriotism, and without reference to the position which the sober merits of the matter may compel the

> NEW YORK CANALS. - The official report of the Commis sioners of the Canal Fund of New York, dated January 21, is published. The tolls on the canals for the last year were \$3,173,222, and revenue from other sources \$5,923, making a total of \$3,179,145, subject to deductions for cost of repairs, and for interest and principal of the State debt, \$2,899,045; leaving a clear surplus of \$280,099.

> This latter sum is applicable to the completion of the canals. The canal debt of the State is now \$17,091,269. The appropriation of \$400,000 annually after the year 1855, as contemplated by the constitution, cannot be carried into effect out of the surplus revenues.

The Comptroller's report makes the entire debt of the State \$24,323,998, as follows: General fund debt... Canal debt..... .15,501,269 Canal revenue certific

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

THOMAS M. FOOTE, of New York, to be Chargé

States at Valencia, in Spain. EPHRAIM F. MILLER, to be Collector of the

Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, reappointed.

Beverly C. Sanders, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of San Francisco, Califor nia, vice Thomas Butler King, resigned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, United States Patent Office, Jan. 25, 185

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer : GENTLEMEN: As Secretary of the United States Agri ultural Society, I am requested to call public attention and particularly that of its members, to its first annual meeting on Wednesday, the 2d of February, at the Lecture Room of the National Institution.

Having its origin in numerous State societies which ar in a very flourishing condition, this National Association promises to be one of the most successful and doubtles the largest organization of the kind in the world. Its officers resile in every State and Territory in the Union, and they consist of over one hundred enlightened practical men who duly appreciate the value of concentratio of effort, srongly supported by a general and widely-diffused co-meration. Our country is so large that sufficient time has jot elapsed to carry into effect the whole scheme, there being more than three hundred agricultural societies among which a perfect union is contemplated. The Maine Farmer, an old and highly-respectable journal, thus briefly sketches the plan of operations:

"Connected with this society, and colaboring in har-mony with it, is a State society in each State—all of these looking more particularly to the promotion and wel-fare of the cause in their respective States, each laboring in harmony with others and spreading knowledge and enin harmony with others and spreading knowledge and en-couragement in every direction throughout its own ap-propriate sphere. And then, subordinate to these, the several county societies in every State, all acting with one common incentive and propelled as it were with one common impulse, each spreading throughout its jurisdic-tion inducements of every praiseworthy character, and thrawing out among the people of its circuit floods of knowledge to guide and direct them in their rugged but honest and sinless tol.

"Such is the design of the noble men who are endea-voring to establish his system of agricultural associa-tions. Are they no worthy the support of every true lover of his country/every true lover of mankind? Will

lover of his country every true lover of mankind? Will you not lend your iid in completing the arrangement, and putting the sysem into complete operation?

"The annual meeting of the United States Society will be held in the city of Washington on the first Wednesday

February next.
"Read the circular and the constitution and forward your name to the Serretary as a member, and, if possible, go on to Washington at the time of the meeting, and give

your personal aid to the cause.' Speaking of the United States Society and its distinfollowing remarks:

"As Chairman of the Board of Commissioners concern "As Chairman of the Board of Commissioners concerning Agricultural Schools, Mr. Wilder rendered important aid in obtaining the information necessary to elucidate that interesting subject, and embodying it in a perspicuous, tangible form, together with President Hitchcock's admirable survey of the system of European agricultural education for the use of the Legislature. During the eight new Senators. This present year, in pursuance of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Board and by agricultural societies in other States, President Wilder issued a call for a Convention of Delegates to assemble at Washington to deliberate on the best means of promoting the cause of agriculture throughout the country. Over this numerous and intelligent as-sembly Mr. Wilder was at once chosen to preside, and, on its becoming a permanent organization as the United States Agricultural Society, Mr. Wilder was solicited, terly Journal of this society, a publication covering 144 es octavo, and conducted with rare ability, is already the most distinguished men of all parties and sections."

dently expected that the farmers of Maryland and Virness to a society called into existence and supported by the straightforward workingmen of the country. Every where out of the District of Columbia public opinion ap-Ohio raised over \$20,000 in 1852; and that of Wisconsin Then comes General Groventy, son of the famous marshal The large Southern Society, composed of planters and Minister of Louis Napoleon on 2d December, 1851; Clary farmers, who reside in Georgia, South Carolina, Tonnessee, and Alabama, also publishes a creditable work.

In some counties the average crops of potatoes have been increased to three hundred bushels per acre; and in and TASCHER DE LA PAGEREBIE, of the family of Josephine. one, in Ohio, five hundred and seventy-two bushels per acre were harvested on one farm, and over four hundred and fifty on another. Knowledge, capital, and labor are excite here a marked interest. The Paris papers give a destined to achieve great results in the arts of tillage, fruit-culture, and husbandry. To increase and diffuse rural knowledge, build up agricultural sciences, and cultivate a popular taste for rural literature, are the leading objects of this National Society.

If the farms and gardens in the neighborhood of Washington were all properly cultivated, the necessary expenses of living in the metropolis would be reduced one half, while the markets of the city would be twice as well supplied as they now are. The citizens of Washington seeds and its valuable printed matter.

DANIEL LEE, Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society

A CARGO OF LADIES FOR CALIFORNIA. - The French ship Sonsonatte arrived at Valparaiso recently with a cargo of two hundred ladies for California. The young ladies an quite enlivened the streets of that city for a few days, and one or two soft-hearted estranjeros tried hard to in duce some of them to remain, but it was no go. The ladies said that, having come so far, they were determined to see the elephant.

IMPORTANT TO HEIRS .- Under this caption the Jackonville (Fla.) News of the 8th instant has the following paragraph :

"An advertisement appeared in our columns, a short time ago, signed by Mr. E. J. Gomez, Spanish Consul at Key West, notifying the legal heirs of Gov. White (under the Spanish Government) that they might learn something to their atlvantage by applying to the said consul. It is generally known, we believe, that Gov. White died in St Augustine, Florida, in the month of April, 1811, and al-though he intended the King of Spain as his heir, accord-ing to his testament, he afterwards, in a codicil, declared

A SAD ACCIDENT .- A few days since there was a public meeting held at Norwichville, Upper Canada, in reference to a projected railroad. The room was crowded to excess, and in the centre, near a large stove, a dense mass of persons were collected, and while the second speaker was addressing the meeting the floor gave way. The scene that followed is thus described by the Brantford

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT, the United States. But I apprehend no such result.

PARIS, JANUARY 6, 1853. THOMAS TRENOR, to be Consul of the United offer to the Emperor the compliments of the season. He said :

> "I trust, with the Divine protection, to be enabled to develop the prosperity of France, and assure the peace of Europe." Then we have a little note in the official Moniteur, which

may be almost regarded as an informal adhesion on the part of Napoleon III, to the odious treaties of 1815, which he and his have so often anathematized as ruinous and degrading to France. This curious note was elicited by the evident sensation produced in the political circles (if there can be said to be political circles now in France) by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled Limites de la France. the object of which was to indicate the tendency of the actual Government to enlarge French frontiers by the absorption of all nations and fractions of nations west of the Alps and the Rhine. This publication was so identical in style and opportunity with the numerous articles and pamphlets which occur instantly to every one's mind as having served two or three years ago to prepare the advent of the empire, that of course the bare announcement of the title caused all ears to prick up and all eyes to be on the alert. Why was such a thing allowed to be published, it was asked, if it were not approved of? It would have been so easy to prevent it-to refuse the Government sanction. People are beginning to think that the pamphlet in question was really intended to indicate the policy of Government and sound public opinion upon the subject. The Government, conscious of its own integrity and innocency of purpose, seeing that its silence was giving credence to the error, instantly did what an honest Government is bound to do under such circumstancesinstantly did, what it had formerly done in salation to the pamphlets above alluded to, which seemed to be issued ander its cover for the preparation of the empire; and what it had done with regard to a compromitting document upon Swiss affairs which rumor asserted to exist-Government came out and repudiated all connexion with and responsibility for the naughty pamphlet, Limites de la France, in the following plain and satisfactory terms:

"There have appeared recently several works, one among others entitled The Boundaries of France, which seem to be intended to flatter tendencies which are supposed to be those of the Government. The Government repels all connexion with the authors of these works, of the Emperor as from his loudly-declared policy." After this, it is to be hoped that the most suspiciou and incredulous as to the origin and intent of Limites de

la France will admit his error, and abandon his apprehensions. To be sure, the Empire has come, as predicted by the pamphleteers of two and three years ago, and the said pamphleteers are now high in imperial favor. But that I don't pretend to be any thing more than a remarkable coincidence, which if I were a French writer it would be very indiscreet to remark upon. To be sure, the document on Swiss affairs, of which the existence was so positively denied, was afterwards published, in totis literis. quished President, a writer in the Boston Atlas makes the That was certainly unlucky; but it does not authorize the suspicion, and still less the plain charge, that the disclaimer above quoted from the Moniteur is not irreproach-

Extraordinary movement in the high functionary world has taken place in France upon the occasion of the new year. A decree of the 31st December nominated thirtyeight new Senators. This body may now consist of 150 members, besides the ex-officio members, i. e. the French princes, the cardinals, marshals, and admirals of France. The recent nominations swell the number to 116. There remain, therefore, yet unfilled, in order to complete the Senate, thirty-four nominations to make. These will doubtless be held some time in reserve to answer possible future exigencies. I must mention some of the names of the new Senators. The Marquis of PASTORET, with great unanimity, to assume the responsible position names of the new Senators. The Marquis of Pastoret, of President; which office he accepted, not only as an act of courtesy for the honor conferred upon him personto the Empire; the two first from personal pique, having been repelled by Henry V, upon whom they wished to efore the public. This society is undoubtedly destined he should pursue. Larochejaquelin has sullied forever in to be chief among the growing family of agricultural associations—the very head to the statue—its government being divided among all the States and Territories of the Union, and its officers and members numbering some of heroism could cast upon it, of which he never did any At the South and West the friends of agriculture are thing to increase the glory, and which is henceforth dishardly less zealous than in New England, and it is confi- honored by the connexion with it in his person of the Senatorial dignity under an imperial Bonaparte, We have ginia will cordially unite in adding strength and useful- also a Senator Lascases, son of the Emperor's faithful attendant at St. Helena. This is the person who went to England to challenge Sir Hupson Lows after the death of Napoleon I, and who, the challenge being refused, pears to be ripe on the subject. The State Society of grossly and publicly insulted the keeper of the Emperor. was able to publish a handsome volume of its transactions. of that name; then M. FIALINDE DE PERSIGNY, the devoted General VAUDREY, who was with Louis Napoleon at Stras burg : LUCIEN BONAPARTE, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. and son of Lucien Bonaparte : the Duke of Bassano,

The military enterprise of Count G. DE RAGUSSET-Boulnon, in the Mexican province of Sonora, continues to large share in their columns to the latest news from the United States. The Assemblee Nationale publishes the following letter from the French adventurer, written, it would seem, when just upon the eve of starting upon his expedition. If it has not yet appeared in print in the United States, it will be read there with interest:

"I have for a year devoted my whole life, all my resources, all my exertions to the realization of a colossal enterprise, one of the boldest which has been witnessed for a long time. I have fully succeeded in my combinasupplied as they now are. The citizens of Washington tions, and I am now about to put my projects into execution. I start with two hundred men, adventurous, resolute, and participate in the advantages of its choice country. I have foot soldiers, horsemen, and cannon, and I am about to attempt the conquest of the mines of Sonora, occupied by the Apache Indians, whose tribes are regarded with fear by the country around for a distance of two hundred leagues. The foot of a European has never yet trod those yet virgin sierras. I shall find there my grave or the glory of my name. Success opens an immense horizon: to my companions, fortune; to France, if she wishes it, a nascent influence in the centre of America; to humanity, a new territory, conquered from barbarians. The men who accompany me are few; but they are all Frenchmen, and have been long accustomed to the hardships and dangers incident to the life of adventure which is led in this rough country. I have, moreover, positive reasons for counting upon concurrence and aid of the most efficient character from Mexican finances, and even in high governmental regions. If I succeed, my little band is immediately swollen to two succeed, my little band is immediately swollen to two
thousand men. Under this protection French emigration
will be invited into Sonora. Adieu: aleajacla est! as
your great politicians of Europe sometimes say.
"G. DE RAGUSSET-BOULBON."

French vanity is evidently gratified at this exploit of Frenchmen in America; and their journals are amusingly oblivious of the tirades in which they have indulged during the last five years against American rapacity, cupidity, ambition, and lawless invasive spirit. The official Mont his relatives in Ireland his only legal heirs. Gov. Henry White's relatives may be found among the Irish emigrants teur, among its foreign items, has merely stated the fact of the conquest of Count RAOUSSET-BOULBON; but the semi-officials comment, in a tone, however, which would indicate a thorough consciousness of the danger of the ground they were treading on, and of the imminency of collision with the United States, if this Government should give the slightest intimation of an intention to Northern Mexico, for the establishment of "a nascent influence in the centre of America." The Constitutionnel, in the plainest possible terms, repudiates the idea; upon the principles of international law, and without express allusion to the umbrage which the pretension to establish there a "nascent influence," either by attempting a French "The greater portion of the audience were precipitated to the bottom of a woodshed, which was underneath the room, a distance of ten or twelve feet. The scene which ensued is said to defy description. Mingled in a chaotic mass, struggling as it were for life, amid the fallen timbers of the floor, the burning brands from the stove, and the hot plates of the stove itself, lay over one hundred human beings. They were soon extracted, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, structed, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, structed, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, structed, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, structed, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, structed, however, and then it was found that several were very existence they contributed, has attained an eminence of the founders of its Government—Boston Journal, and the principles of international law, and without express alluthe plainest possible terms, repudiates the idea; upon the from among us. The great drama of the revolution will from among us. The great drama of the revolution will from among us. The great drama of the revolution will from among us. The great drama of the revolution will see the structure of the founders of t

Even if the French adventurers should continue to be victorious, Narolkon III. will seek other vent for his lust All the news from France seems to-day confirma- of enlarged dominion. He meditates other conquests; for d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of his tory of the imperial programme announced in the Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the place of William J. McCurdy, recalled at his own request. We have the few words uttered by the Emperor not going, therefore, wilfully to provoke us by assuming. WILLIAM LEACH GIRO, to be Consul of the himself at the Tuileries on the 1st January, in re- a sovereignty or a protectorate at variance with the policy United States at Alicante, in Spain.

DIEDRICH KOHLSAAT, to be Consul of the United States at Altona, in Denmark, in the place of Anthony Ott, resigned.

DIEDRICH KOHLSAAT, to be Consul of the United States of the Papal Nuncio, who, at the loudly proclaimed by the United States for the last thirty years, and which he knows he could not hold against us for the space of even one year. The Count, would be imitator of Correz, must therefore, in spite of himself, become a sovereign over the province he has conquered : unless the Mexicans should succeed in repelling him, or unless we should nip his " nascent" glories in the bud by purchasing Sonora from Mexico, and compelling the Count to become a citizen of our Republic, or seek his fortune farther South, by the conquest of yet another province from Mexico. The Constitutionnel of this morning thus alludes to the same subject, before summing up the intelligence brought by the last steamer :

"This column, which left California to seele its fortune in Mexico, is acting, be it well understood, on its own account, from its sole inspiration, and upon its single responsibility. It is a romantic episode, but one of an exclusively private character, to which, up to this time at clustely private character, to which, up to this time at least, no importance attaches except as a matter of curiosity. It is purely for the satisfaction of this curiosity that we borrow from the Courrier des Etats Unis all the new details with which that paper farmishes us to-day." The "column of Frenchmen," adds the journal, "are acting as adventurers, but they at least show themselves imbued with the spirit of enterprise which is characteristic of their nation."

This journal. I remember me, has found phrases much less academic than "romantic episode," "column of Frenchmen," and "enterprising adventurers," by which to signalize the very similar, and certainly equally excusable, expeditions which are being constantly gotten up among certain portions of our own too "enterprising" population. Far be it from me to justify or even to palliate the conduct of the latter-American citizens who engage in these culpable adventures. The French journals have found no terms too severe by which to stigmatize them. I only insist that equal justice be rendered to all. and that an act be not qualified as enterprising, admira-ble, romantic, chivalric, or lawless, informer, variations and practical, according as the actors happen to be o French or American origin.

The occupation of Samana, in the Dominican Republic,

by a portion of the French fleet in the West Indies, has been matter of lively interest here during the last week. The Moniteur is silent upon the subject : but the newspaper La Patrie, a more or less semi-official sheet, thus explains the fact, which it seems has been sadly exaggerated and misinterpreted in the United States. It would certainly add something to the value of this explanation if it had appeared in the official journal; but we well understand how the official would seem not too anxious to show that this Government has avoided interference with the well-known American policy touching European acquisitions of territory or influence on our side of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. La Patrie would have hardly ventured the following explanation of the Samana affairs if it were not true :

" English and American papers speak of an occupation by the French forces of the peninsula Samana. This news is like all those of the same sort (a very profound remark that of the French semi-official) which many foreign sheets are giving. After the cessation of the epidemic at Martinique, the frigate la Sibylle, which had remained in the road, left its anchorage for the benefit of its crew and change of air. It proceeded upon a cruise in the seas of the Antilles; and its presence in the waters of Hayti has given rise to reports put in circulation by the news-

The Journal des Debuts, alluding to the same report, had previously treated as quite unworthy of credit the supposition that the French Government had seized upon, with intention to appropriate, the eastern portion of the Island of St. Domingo; but regarded as at any rate less improbable the idea that Napoleon III. had accepted the protectorate of the Dominican Republic. And it calls to mind, in this connexion, the fact that ten years ago the Republic offered the protectorate to Louis Philippe, in order to secure it from hostile invasion by its neighbors of the west end. Before Louis Philippe had positively accepted or refused the perilous honor, the revolution of 1848 put an end to the negotiations. They were afterwards renewed, and the proposition was finally rejected by France under the Republic. It was apprehended that Napoleon III, so solicitous to increase the influence, and especially the promihad reviewed and reversed the decision of the statesmer of the Republic. But I feel sure that NAPOLEON III. Will seek other opportunities of relieving France from the re-proach of humiliation and "effacement," which he says has been pressing upon her since the fall of NAPOLEON I : opportunities nearer home, of more facile execution, of petter promise ; opportunities in which he would be better seconded by the strong national instincts, by the deep, fierce, inextinguishable antipathies of his subjects, than he would be were he to throw down his glove to the young giant of America. Let him skilfully address himself to those instincts and evoke those antipathies, and it will require the supreme efforts of all Europe to stay the deuge which may be made to pour upon it from France. A war with the United States would not stir up in France and array for action those terrible elements which would constitute the force of Napotron III, and make him almost invincible if he sagaciously chooses the moment and the occasion for foreign war. He will therefore accept no protectorship of the petty West Indian Republic, and ratify no conquests of roving French adventurers, more brigands than soldiers, that would inevitably bring him into prompt collision with the United States.

## ENGLISH ITEMS.

Several large portions of the famous Dover Cliffs have lately fallen, without any warning. One portion, weighing upwards of two hundred tons, fell upon a large brick building, crushing it entirely. It was fortunately unoccupied

Mr. GLADSTONE has been re-elected to Parliament by the University of Oxford, notwithstanding the almost bitter opposition of the " Heads of Houses."

The present Duke of Wellington has thrown open to visiters for three days by free tickets the principal apartments of Apsley House, containing many of the trophies of his illustrious father's victories, and the presents made to him by foreign countries or potentates

Seven persons were killed by a late railway collision near Oxferd, and many were severely burnt and soulded. The engine-driver and the signal-man both appear to be blameworthy. The coroner's inquest was not concluded.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST .- A Liverpool paper of the 29th altimo gives an account of the explosion of a ship loaded with gunpowder, rum, &c., causing the death of thirty-two persons! The name of the vessel was the Lily, which had sailed from the Mersey for the coast of Africa. The vessel was wrecked on Kitterland Island, which lies between the Island of the Calf of Man and the main land of the Isla of Man. The crew umbered thirteen, five of whom perished in the attempt to

gain the shore.

After the storm abated, an agent of the Lloyds, with thirty-After the storm abated, an agent of the Lloyds, with thirty-two men, went on board to see what could be saved, and while they were on the wreck the powder exploded, and every man perished but one! The explosion dashed the vessel to pieces, and pieces of burning cotton were found at a distance of six miles from the sad disaster. The cause of the explosion is not exactly known, but it is supposed that the powder ignited from the pipe of one of the men.

DEATHS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS .- The survivors of the revolution are now few in number, and have attained an advanced age. Six or eight years ago one could hardly take up a paper without reading of the death of one of these heroes. They dropped away like the leaves when the first frosts of autumn have touched the forests. But a few now linger, and time as it sweeps over the earth, like the winter wind over the trees, finds but a few relies of the alarious days of the secretary of the start of the secretary of the sec relies of the glorious days of our country to dally wit

We have now to chronicle the death, in distant parts of the country, of two more of the soldiers of the revolution. Stephen Spaulding, one of the veterans who composed the famous Life Guard of Washington, died at Monroe (Me.)